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RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY & FRAMEWORK	Version	1
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<b>Signatories</b>			
The signatories hereof, confirm their acceptance of the contents and recommend the adoption thereof.			
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## 1. PREFACE

In post-apartheid South Africa, numerous individuals and communities in rural areas of South Africa still suffer from the indignity of poverty, joblessness, and lack of economic opportunities. It is estimated that some 70% of South Africa's poor reside in rural areas. In addition, despite residing in rural areas, an estimated one million African households have little or no access to arable land. While there have been numerous efforts to address rural underdevelopment, statistics indicate that a large portion of rural households and remote villages rely on social grants or remittances from relatives working in urban areas.

The government is committed to ensuring that South Africans in rural areas enjoy the same benefits as those in urban areas regarding their human rights and basic dignity guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996.

## 2. PURPOSE OF THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY & FRAMEWORK

Both the National Skills Development Strategy III and the National Skills Development Plan 2030 enjoins Sector Education and Training Authorities to promote and ensure access to skills development and education opportunities to people living in rural areas. In fulfilment of this mandate, the Services SETA has prepared a Rural Development Strategy & Framework to guide the implementation of skills development interventions in rural areas.

The Strategy & Framework, **firstly**, provides a clear definition of what is meant by rural development interventions and/or initiatives in the context of the Services SETA; and, **secondly**, clarifies areas the Services SETA considers rural.

## 3. DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS USED

**Table 1. Definitions**

CONCEPT	DEFINITION
<b>Dwelling Types</b>	Dwelling types can be classified into formal dwellings and informal dwellings. Formal dwellings refer to a structure built according to approved plans, i.e., house on a separate stand, flat or apartment, townhouse, a room in the backyard, rooms or flatlet elsewhere
<b>Economic sectors</b>	A description of the kind of economic activities in a country, or the activities in which a country's population are active/working. The following five categories/sectors of economic activity are generally used in this regard: (1) the primary sector, which includes agriculture, mining and other natural resource-based industries; (2) the secondary sector, which entails manufacturing, engineering and construction; (3) the tertiary sector,

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	meaning the service industries; (4) the quaternary sector, which refers to intellectual activities involving education and research; and (5) the quinary sector, which is reserved for the economic activities of high-level decision-makers in government and industry. In some instances, including this NSDF, the last two sectors are included in the definition of the tertiary sector
<b>Employment/unemployment rate</b>	The employment rate is defined as a measure of the extent to which available labour resources (people available to work) are being used, while the unemployment rate is the percentage of the total labour force that is unemployed but actively seeking employment and willing to work
<b>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</b>	Gross domestic product (GDP) is the total monetary or market value of all the finished goods and services produced within an area in a specific period
<b>Households</b>	A household is a group of people who live together or a single person who lives alone.
<b>Household Size</b>	The household size is a measure obtained by dividing the population size by the number of households.
<b>Indigent Households</b>	Indigent households are households that earn below a certain threshold that is determined by the municipality. These municipalities qualify for free basic services.
<b>Informal Dwellings</b>	Informal dwellings are makeshift structures not erected according to approved architectural plans, for example, shacks or shanties in informal settlements or backyards
<b>Population</b>	A population is an aggregate observation of subjects grouped by a common feature. In this instance, population refers to the individuals that live within a given geographic area.
<b>Population Density</b>	Population Density is the number of individuals that live in an area per km <sup>2</sup> .
<b>Rural</b>	Generally regarded as areas outside cities and towns. Economic activity in these areas is in most cases intrinsically tied to natural resource use and/or beneficiation and consists of agriculture, fishing, forestry, nature conservation, eco-tourism and mining. In South Africa, there are rural areas that are densely populated, but without (1) the distinct and diverse nodal areas of dense economic activity in the secondary and the tertiary sectors or (2) the amenities typically associated with urban areas.
<b>Rural development</b>	The process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in a rural area, by planned interventions in the area in (1) the ownership and use of land, (2) the provision, maintenance and upgrading

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	of infrastructure and social services, and (3) the type and intensity of economic activities.
<b>Skill Level</b>	Skill levels can be used as an indicator for the level of education within an area or region and are critical towards local economic development.
<b>Small town</b>	A small town is a settlement of varying size (in population and geographical area) existing below intermediate cities in the settlement hierarchy, creating the spatial and economic link between the cities and rural areas. It serves as a local node that typically relies on natural resources and other functions, and it is characterised by varying levels of resources, services, infrastructure and a limited presence of effective governance structures/authorities.
<b>Town</b>	A place where people and services are geographically concentrated in a distinct and identifiable area. While towns can vary in size, they tend to have a smaller population, lower residential densities, fewer employment opportunities and fewer and/or smaller economic activities than cities.
<b>Township</b>	This term has two meanings in the South African context. Firstly, it is a colloquial name given to residential townships which were established during the colonial and Apartheid eras for temporary occupation by Black South Africans on the outskirts of towns and cities, and where only the most basic of amenities and infrastructure were provided. During colonial times, these townships were called 'locations', and sometimes still are, albeit increasingly less so. Secondly, it is the legal name given to new human settlements and extensions to existing settlements in planning legislation

#### 4. RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND/OR STRATEGIES

Rural development policies aim to improve the lives of people in rural areas by providing economic and social opportunities, and by ensuring access to basic needs.

- **The National Development Plan 2030** - The NDP identifies “up-scaled rural development as a result of coordinated and integrated planning, resources allocation and implementation by all stakeholders” as the key policy imperative.
- **Comprehensive Rural Development Programme** - CRDP envisages the creation of vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities through, among others:
  - Enterprise development to stimulate the rural economy and create jobs
  - Human development through increasing and diversifying the rural skills base

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- Good governance and democratisation – emphasising accountability and shared benefits in the transformation of rural societies.

## 5. SERVICES SETA RURAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

The terms Rural Development Projects initiated in the Services SETA context refers to projects that are initiated for rural development with the intension to improve their quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas. Projects initiated may include funding for learnerships, internships, skills programmes, bursaries, candidacy, artisan, adult education and training, recognition of prior-learning and/or construction of skills development centres.

The South African rural landscape is characterised by lack of infrastructure and accessibility to training facilities as a result the interventions may be delivered at an adjacent urban area. As a result, some skills development interventions and/or initiatives aimed at rural residents, may take place in urban areas due to availability of essential facilities. Therefore, any intervention aimed at rural residents is considered a rural development intervention or initiative, even if it is implemented in an urban or semi-urban area.

## 6. SETTLEMENT TYPOGRAPHIES – DEFINING RURAL AREAS

An important concept within defining” rural” is settlement typographies. In South Africa, three frameworks delineate these typographies, namely:

- The IUDF Spatial Considerations Research Paper
- The CSIR/SACN South African Settlement Typology
- The Municipal Infrastructure Investment Framework

Although there are variations between the three frameworks, the typographies can be summarised as:

- **Metro** that is predominantly urban, with high density built-up areas, significant infrastructure and services and with some rural elements on its periphery. Metros generally have a population of more than one million.
- **Large towns** and **intermediate cities** that have significant built-up areas within their urban edge. These typographies have significant infrastructure and services, a mix of urban and rural on the urban edge, and some rural areas outside of the urban edge. Intermediate cities (previously known as large cities and secondary cities) have between 350 000 and 1 000 000 residents, while large towns have between 100 000 and 350 000 residents.
- **Small towns** (also including small to medium towns and regional centres) that have some built-up areas, infrastructure, and services within their urban edge, and vast rural areas

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outside of the urban edge. Small towns generally range between 25 000 and 60 000 residents, while small to medium towns have 60 000 to 100 000 residents.

- **Villages or rural settlements** that have a few households living together with no or limited infrastructure and services within a mostly rural area. Villages generally have a population of between 5 000 and 25 000 residents.
- **Farms, rural households, and remote villages** that have no municipal infrastructure and consist of one or a few households living within a mostly rural area. Remote villages generally have a population of between 500 and 5 000, while farms and rural households have a very small population.

## 7. MUNICIPAL CATEGORIES - DEFINING RURAL AREAS AND MUNICIPALITIES

The constitutional classification of municipalities does not distinguish between municipalities in urban and rural areas. Outside of metropolitan municipalities, the only distinction made is between local (category B) and district (category C) municipalities. The primary mechanism used in South Africa to define rural municipalities is the methodology adopted by the Department of Cooperative Governance. This method is based on the context within which municipalities operate and uses variables such as the number of poor households, the proportion of households with access to services (water, sanitation and electricity), and information on capital and operating budgets to group municipalities in seven different categories.

**Table 2. Municipal Classes & Characteristics**

Class	Characteristics
<b>Metros</b>	Category A municipalities
<b>Secondary cities (B1)</b>	All local municipalities referred to as secondary cities
<b>Large towns (B2)</b>	All local municipalities with an urban core. There is huge variation in population sizes amongst these municipalities and they do have large urban dwelling population.
<b>Small towns (B3)</b>	They are characterised by no large town as a core urban settlement. Typically, these municipalities have a relatively small population, a significant proportion of which is urban and based in one or more small towns. Rural areas in this category are characterised by the presence of commercial farms, as these local economies are largely agriculturally based. The existence of such important rural areas and agriculture sector explains its inclusion in the analysis of rural municipalities.

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<b>Mostly rural (B4)</b>	These are characterised by the presence of at most one or two small towns in their areas, communal land tenure and villages or scattered groups of dwellings and typically located in former homelands
<b>Districts (C1)</b>	District municipalities that are not water services providers.
<b>Districts (C2)</b>	District municipalities that are water service providers

Rural municipalities are those classified as B3 (small towns) and B4 (mostly rural) municipalities in the typology outlined in above. The geographic location of B3 and B4 municipalities largely corresponds with the definition of rural areas provided in the rural development framework. They are concentrated in KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape and Limpopo. Free State, Northwest, Mpumalanga, and Western Cape also host some rural (mostly B3) municipalities.

## 8. RURAL AREAS FOR THE SERVICES SETA

Rural areas for the Services SETA are aligned with Municipal Infrastructure Investment Framework (MIIF) by the Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA), Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), and National Treasury. In essence, geographic areas situated within the jurisdictions of Category B3 and B4 municipalities are regarded as a rural. Rural development interventions implemented in these areas are considered as **Rural Development Interventions Initiated**. The list of rural areas as aligned with municipal demarcations is provided below.

### References:

#### Statistics SA, Census 2022, - Provinces at a glance

[https://census.statssa.gov.za/assets/documents/2022/Provinces\\_at\\_a\\_Glance.pdf](https://census.statssa.gov.za/assets/documents/2022/Provinces_at_a_Glance.pdf)

#### National Treasury material: Delivering municipal services in rural areas

<https://pdf4pro.com/view/delivering-municipal-services-in-rural-national-treasury-716da9.html>

### List of Rural Municipalities

PROVINCE, DISTRICT AND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	MIIF CATEGORY
<b>Western Cape</b>	
WC011: Matzikama	B3
WC012: Cederberg	B3
WC013: Bergrivier	B3

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WC015: Swartland	B3
WC022: Witzenberg	B3
WC026: Langeberg	B3
WC034: Swellendam	B3
WC031: Theewaterskloof	B3
WC033: Cape Agulhas	B3
WC041: Kannaland	B3
WC042: Hessequa	B3
WC047: Bitou	B3
WC051: Laingsburg	B3
WC052: Prince Albert	B3
WC053: Beaufort West	B3
<b>PROVINCE, DISTRICT AND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>MIIF CATEGORY</b>
<b>North West</b>	
NW371: Moretele	B4
NW374: Kgetlengrivier	B3
NW375: Moses Kotane	B4
NW381: Ratlou	B4
NW382: Tswaing	B3
NW384: Ditsobotla	B3
NW385: Ramotshere Moiloa	B3
NW392: Naledi	B3
NW393: Mamusa	B3
NW394: Greater Taung	B4
NW396: Lekwa-Teemane	B3
NW397: Kagisano/Molopo	B4
NW401: Ventersdorp	B4
NW404: Maquassi Hills	B3

<b>PROVINCE, DISTRICT AND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>MIIF CATEGORY</b>
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	
EC101: Camdeboo	B3
EC102: Blue Crane Route	B3
EC103: Ikwezi	B3
EC105: Ndlambe	B3

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EC106: Sundays River Valley	B3
EC107: Baviaans	B3
EC108: Kouga	B3
EC109: Kou-Kamma	B3
EC121: Mbhashe	B4
EC122: Mngquma	B4
EC123: Great Kei	B3
EC124: Amahlathi	B3
EC126: Ngqushwa	B4
EC127: Nkonkobe	B3
EC128: Nxuba	B3
EC131: Inxuba Yethemba	B3
EC132: Tsolwana	B3
EC133: Inkwanca	B3
EC135: Intsika Yethu	B4
EC136: Emalahleni	B4
EC137: Engcobo	B4
EC138: Sakhisizwe	B3
EC141: Elundini	B4
EC142: Senqu	B4
EC143: Maletswai	B3
EC144: Gariiep	B3
EC153: Ngquza Hill	B4
EC154: Port St Johns	B3
EC155: Nyandeni	B4
EC156: Mhlontlo	B4
EC441: Matatiele	B3
EC442: Umzimvubu	B4
EC443: Mbizana	B4
<b>PROVINCE, DISTRICT AND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>MIIF CATEGORY</b>
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	
EC444: Ntabankulu	B4
<b>PROVINCE, DISTRICT AND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>MIIF CATEGORY</b>
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>	
KZN213: Umzumbe	B4
KZN214: UMuziwabantu	B3
KZN215: Ezingoleni	B4

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KZN211: Vulamehlo	B4
KZN221: uMshwathi	B4
KZN223: Mpofana	B3
KZN224: Impendle	B4
KZN226: Mkhambathini	B3
KZN227: Richmond	B4
KZN233: Indaka	B4
KZN234: Umtshezi	B3
KZN235: Okhahlamba	B4
KZN236: Imbabazane	B4
KZN271: Umhlabuyalingana	B4
KZN272: Jozini	B4
KZN273: The Big 5 False Bay	B3
KZN274: Hlabisa	B4
KZN275: Mtubatuba	B3
KZN286: Nkandla	B4
KZN281: Mfolozi	B4
KZN283: Ntambanana	B4
KZN284: uMlalazi	B4
KZN285: Mthonjaneni	B3
KZN431: Ingwe	B4
KZN432: Kwa Sani	B4
KZN434: Ubuhlebezwe	B4
KZN435: Umzimkhulu	B4
KZN241: Endumeni	B3
KZN242: Nqutu	B4
KZN244: Msinga	B4
KZN245: Umvoti	B3
KZN253: Emadlangeni	B3
KZN254: Dannhauser	B4
<b>PROVINCE, DISTRICT AND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>MIIF CATEGORY</b>
<b>KwaZulu-Natal</b>	
KZN263: Abaqulusi	B3
KZN261: eDumbe	B3
KZN262: UPhongolo	B4
KZN265: Nongoma	B4
KZN266: Ulundi	B4
KZN294: Maphumulo	B4

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KZN291: Mandeni	B4
KZN293: Ndwedwe	B4

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<b>Free State</b>	
FS161: Letsemeng	B3
FS162: Kopanong	B3
FS163: Mohokare	B3
FS164: Naledi	B3
FS181: Masilonyana	B3
FS182: Tokologo	B3
FS183: Tswelopele	B3
FS185: Nala	B3
FS191: Setsoto	B3
FS193: Nketoana	B3
FS194: Maluti a Phofung	B3
FS195: Phumelela	B3
FS196: Mantsopa	B3
FS203: Ngwathe	B3
FS205: Mafube	B3

PROVINCE, DISTRICT AND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	MIIF CATEGORY
<b>Limpopo</b>	
LIM331: Greater Giyani	B4
LIM332: Greater Letaba	B4
LIM333: Greater Tzaneen	B4
LIM334: Ba-Phalaborwa	B3
LIM335: Maruleng	B4
LIM342: Mutale	B4
LIM343: Thulamela	B4
LIM341: Musina	B3
LIM344: Makhado	B4
LIM351: Blouberg	B4
LIM352: Aganang	B4
LIM353: Molemole	B4
LIM355: Lepele-Nkumpi	B4

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LIM361: Thabazimbi	B3
LIM362: Lephalale	B3
LIM364: Mookgopong	B3
LIM365: Modimolle	B3
LIM366: Bela-Bela	B3
LIM471: Ephraim Mogale	B4
LIM472: Elias Motsoaledi	B4
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga	B4
LIM474: Fetakgomo	B4
LIM475: Greater Tubatse	B4

PROVINCE, DISTRICT AND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	MIIF CATEGORY
<b>Gauteng</b>	
GT423: Lesedi	B3

PROVINCE, DISTRICT AND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	MIIF CATEGORY
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	
MP301: Albert Luthuli	B4
MP303: Mkhondo	B3
MP304: Pixley Ka Seme	B3
MP305: Lekwa	B3
MP306: Dipaleseng	B3
MP311: Victor Khanye	B3
MP315: Thembisile	B4
MP316: Dr JS Moroka	B4
MP321: Thaba Chweu	B3
MP323: Umjindi	B3
MP324: Nkomazi	B4
MP325: Bushbuckridge	B4

PROVINCE, DISTRICT AND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	MIIF CATEGORY
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Northern Cape	
NC061: Richtersveld	B3
NC062: Nama Khoi	B3
NC064: Kamiesberg	B3
NC065: Hantam	B3
NC066: Karoo Hoogland	B3
NC067: Khâi-Ma	B3
NC071: Ubuntu	B3
NC072: Umsobomvu	B3
NC073: Emthanjeni	B3
NC074: Kareeberg	B3
NC075: Renosterberg	B3
NC076: Thembelihle	B3
NC077: Siyathemba	B3
NC078: Siyancuma	B3
NC081: Mier	B3
NC082: Kai !Garib	B3
NC084: !Kheis	B3
NC085: Tsantsabane	B3
NC086: Kgatelopele	B3
NC092: Dikgatlong	B3
NC093: Magareng	B3
NC094: Phokwane	B3
NC451: Joe Morolong	B3
NC452: Ga-Segonyana	B3
NC453: Gamagara	B3

## 9. REVIEW DATE

This Strategy & Framework will be reviewed on an annual basis on its anniversary with a view to effect necessary amendments.